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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.												
10/797,883	03/10/2004	Roger E. Green	583-02-PA	5072												
7590 Gabor L. Szekeres P.O. Box 27938 Anaheim Hills, CA 92809		07/02/2007	<table border="1"><tr><td colspan="2">EXAMINER</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">BETTON, TIMOTHY E</td></tr><tr><td>ART UNIT</td><td>PAPER NUMBER</td></tr><tr><td>1614</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>MAIL DATE</td><td>DELIVERY MODE</td></tr><tr><td>07/02/2007</td><td>PAPER</td></tr></table>		EXAMINER		BETTON, TIMOTHY E		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	1614		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	07/02/2007	PAPER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/797,883

Applicant(s)

GREEN ET AL.

Examiner

Timothy E. Betton

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 23 and 24 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1 sheet
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Objection

Claims 23 and 24 are objected to as being dependent from are rejected base claim but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form.

Claim Rejection- 35 USC§ 103(a)

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stillman (USPGPUB 20030064104), Hastings (in view of Durrani (USPN 6,159,491). Stillman et al teach a shelf-stable, ready to use, water-like composition for humans/animals; as an adjunct to fiber-water, and/or safe drinking water, consumed

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directly, tube feedings, or in the preparation/reconstitution of food(s)/beverage(s).

Fortified Fiber-Water is fiber-water, with added delivery systems:

Encapsulations/particles, of different size(s), shape(s), material(s), colors, non-visible, serving one or more functions: improved taste, odor-masking; controlled release applications; bio-availability of actives, avoid hygroscopicity; minimized interactions, improved thermal, oxidative, and shelf-life; decorative. Viscosity changing elements, (with one or more viscosity changing additives, with or without encapsulations, particles) to enhance delivery of active medicants/ingredients of categories: pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, dietary supplements, therapeutics, diagnostics, etc. Composition ensures hydration, simultaneously providing soluble fiber (fiber-water), with additives contained within the delivery systems, having the ability to target specific health goals/needs: weight loss, diabetes, cholesterol/heart, gastrointestinal tract disorders/improvement, osteoporosis, cancer, pain, stress, relaxant, stimulant etc.

(Abstract).

Instant claim 8 is obvious over the teachings of Stillman et al. which teach in addition to encapsulated, micro-encapsulated, microparticle, digestive and systemic uses, enzymes can also be used in fiber-water formulations containing encapsulated, micro-encapsulated, micro-particled, herbals (extracts and/or the like), vitamins, minerals, and various other diagnostics, therapeutics, dietary supplements, nutraceuticals, pharmaceuticals, and/or the like known to those skilled in the art, because, in combination they provide a number of unique opportunities.

Stillman et al. teach combination formulations of fiber and red seaweed [0383;0386;0387;0393].

Further, Stillman et al. teach fiber or "roughage" is a component of food that remains undigested as it passes through the gastrointestinal system. The vast majority of dietary fiber consists of polysaccharides of plant origin. The most obvious fiber is the cellulosic wall that surrounds plant cells. Many of these cells are actually called "fibers", hence the name "fiber" for this dietary component. However, there are actually two forms of fiber insoluble fiber--the classic cellulosic material, and soluble fiber--water soluble polysaccharides that are not digested by human or carnivore digestive systems. Both types of fiber bind considerable water and, thus, have a softening effect on the stool. However, soluble fiber may, depending on the precise polysaccharides involved, be metabolized or partially metabolized directly by bacteria in the colon. Both type of fibers tend to increase motility within the gastrointestinal tract thus speeding transit time of wastes and lowering the risk of acute and chronic medical problems. Like water, fiber is essential for human health and is not metabolized by humans. The central issue of claimed invention of an expedited and complete gastrointestinal expulsion of the perianal area is obvious due to the teachings of Stillman above.

Hastings teaches a beverage composition that supplies fiber, herbs, antioxidants, and enzymes to the human body. This beverage composition can serve as a food supplement to deliver a combination of nutrients to the body to assist in maintaining good health (Abstract).

Hastings teaches daily dosing ranges for irish moss and psyllium, which are encompassed by the daily dosage ranges in instant claims 2-6. Hastings teaches psyllium ranges of 3.4 grams to 11 grams, which is comparable to many fiber supplements such as Mylanta™, Perdiem Fiber™ and FibreSonic™ (column 1, lines 14-67). Instant claims 2-6 are obvious based upon the teachings of Hastings, which teach psyllium dosage ranges of 250 mg to 24 grams. Accordingly, Hastings teaches irish moss daily dosage ranges of 0.1 grams to 0.5 grams (column 8, line 16; patented reference claim 5), which is also 100 mg to 500mg, respectively. Thus, instant claims 2, 4, and 6 are obvious due to Hastings teaching variable ranges within the dosing range embodiments for seaweed (irish moss).

Durrani et al teach irish moss (dried seaweed) as a bulk laxative. The teachings of Durrani further suggest that a formulation comprising dried seaweed may have additive/synergistic effects in conjunction with psyllium (column 9, line 5).

Thus, it is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... [T]he idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art." In re Kerkhoven, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980) (citations omitted) (Claims to a process of preparing a spray-dried detergent by mixing together two conventional spray-dried detergents were held to be prima facie obvious.). See also In re Crockett, 279 F.2d 274, 126 USPQ 186 (CCPA 1960) (Claims directed to a method and material for treating cast iron using a mixture comprising calcium carbide and

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magnesium oxide were held unpatentable over prior art disclosures that the aforementioned components individually promote the formation of a nodular structure in cast iron.); and Ex parte Quadranti, 25 USPQ2d 1071 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1992) (mixture of two known herbicides held prima facie obvious). But see In re Geiger, 815 F.2d 686, 2 USPQ2d 276 (Fed. Cir. 1987) ("Based upon the prior art and the fact that each of the three components of the composition used in the claimed method is conventionally employed in the art for treating cooling water systems, the board held that it would have been prima facie obvious, within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 103, to employ these components in combination for their known functions and to optimize the amount of each additive. Appellant argues... hindsight reconstruction or at best, obvious to try'.... We agree with appellant.").

One of ordinary skill in the pertinent art at the time of invention would instantly recognize with reasonable expectation of success, the necessity to combine the inventions of Stillman et al, Hastings, and Durrani. Durrani teaches the motivation to combine psyllium or fiber with a dried seaweed composition. One of ordinary skill in the art would at once recognize the advantage of combining together, which would result in a more facilitated expulsion of gastrointestinal content and perianal content due to the bracing and bulking effect of both components.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy E. Betton whose telephone number is (571) 272-9922. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30a - 5:00p.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ardin H. Marschel can be reached on (571) 272-0718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


ARDIN H. MARSCHEL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TEB